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Pudor's "White Glory"
(From a young plant)

PUDOR'S
Glory of
Puget Sound Strain
of
Double Flowering
Blue and White
DELPHINIUMS

A Little Booklet on the
GROWING
CULTIVATION
PROPOGATION
of these
Beautiful Hardy Flowers

O. M. PUDOR
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and Breeder

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

LIFE SIZED BLOSSOMS OF PUDOR'S
"GLORY" HYBRID-DELPHINIUMS.

(From a Photograph. Put a Silver Dollar over these Blossoms.)



"WHITE GLORY" "BLUE GLORY" "GLORY OF PUGET SOUND"

**PUDOR'S GLORY STRAIN
OF
BLUE AND WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERING DELPHINIUMS**

It all started with one superfine, glorious Delphinium among a lot of seedlings, many years ago. Such a beautiful, rare thing certainly possessed some real "blue blood" and should not to be lost to a flower loving world.

And what was then a mere hobby, prompted by real love and admiration for those beautiful, heavenly blue things, has now developed into a serious study and earnest work, kept alive by a still deeper love and greater admiration, as the things grow more beautiful from year to year. Living in such a glorious country as this Puget Sound country is, and possessing and developing such a glorious flower as that Delphinium was, the happy thought struck me that my strain should be developed and be known as

PUDOR'S GLORY OF PUGET SOUND STRAIN

and "GLORIES" they are and always shall be.

This all happened some 5 or 6 years ago; since that time I have succeeded by careful and painstaking selection and hybridizing to improve the original plant by slow steps, year after year, till I often ask myself the question, where will the end be? But evolution knows no end. Every succeeding year gives me new thrills when bloosom time comes around and I discover two, three, perhaps six better and finer seedlings than the year before, among many thousand seedlings, and I know, that as long as I have the patience and observe the strict rules of this fascinating work this improvement will go on and on, as it does, not only with my Delphiniums, but with Peonies, Roses, Gladioli and Irises.

And what are these simple, but strict rules you might ask? They are so simple that anyone who loves flowers and has the patience can follow them: "select, weed out"; in other words, always keep and breed only from the very best, and destroy everything inferior, ruthlessly! You know how far the Spartans carried this, and the result.

I have now growing in my Gardens some five outstanding superfine named Hybrid Seedlings, besides a number of new and yet unnamed seedlings of great beauty and superiority; of the former I have been selling a few plants, and a good deal of seed, which has given the highest satisfaction, and to some customers I have heard from, some very superior seedlings. From year to year the older varieties will get more plentiful and consequently cheaper, and seeds more plentiful, while

newer and still more beautiful varieties will not take the place of the older varieties, but make a new place of their own. So I mention first, my original "**GLORY OF PUGET SOUND**". A thing of beauty it is, with its beautiful, double glistening blossoms, the outer row of petals being a beautiful clear blue, the inner row of petals mauve; a beautiful strong growing garden variety. I am selling, small, but strong divisions (not seedlings, or rooted cuttings) of this variety at \$1. each, not more than one plant to a customer, and I might say right here that early spring is the best time for transplanting them, the months of March and April being the best; May is too late, as by that time the plants have made such a vigorous growth in our mild climate, that they are difficult to send through the mails.

SEEDS from this variety, a package containing about 200, 50 cents.

"**GLORY OF THE VALLEY**" named after the beautiful Valley of the Puyallup River in which I live and these beautiful flowers originated and have their home. A beautiful color combination of light blue and silvery mauve; very floriferous with lovely, graceful flower stalks with an unusual number of lateral spikes or side shoots. When well grown the individual blossoms are larger than in the Glory of Puget Sound; of this variety I can spare a few strong divisions as \$2.50 each. Not more than one to a customer. **SEEDS** per package of 50 seeds **FIFTY CENTS**.

"**THE BLUE GLORY**", a glorious flower, indeed, it is, a double, clear, all deep blue, and no better name could be given it. This is an unusual variety, and what blood entéred into it outside of my Glory of Puget Sound Strain, heavens only knows. This variety is giving me some unusual and extra fine seedlings, and 2 years ago started to producing single and double **WHITE SPORTS**. It was from this variety that I procured my fine, new white **PUDOR'S WHITE GLORY**" two years ago. I have no plants for sale of the **BLUE GLORY**, but offer **SEEDS** at **FIFTY CENTS** per package of 50 seeds.

"**PUDOR'S LATE GLORY**"—This is the finest of all my beautiful "Glory of Puget Sound" seedlings, and the blossoms are the largest—larger than a silver dollar, and of exquisite texture and color; one row of petals being a lovely sky blue edged with a deeper blue, and the inner petals rosy mauve. It grows six to seven feet tall, with many graceful flowering stalks, and is undoubtedly one of the most exquisite Delphiniums in the world. I named it the "Late" Glory because it comes first into bloom when

other Delphiniums are just going out of bloom, and for that reason it is a very desirable Delphinium to have in one's garden. It has a very peculiar solid root formation. The plant is vigorous and sturdy as all my seedlings are. No plants for sale this year. SEEDS per package of 50 seeds at **FIFTY CENTS.**

THE GLORY OF THE MOUNTAIN, named for MT. TACOMA (some folks prefer to call it by its foreign name "MT. RAINIER) that towers only a few miles yonder high into the heavens above our valley. It is the largest and handsomest Hybrid I have so far raised ,some of its flowers being almost 3 inches in diameter, all $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. No plants for sale; a few seeds per package of 50 seeds \$1.00.

The seeds offered above are all

PEDIGREAED SEEDS

They come from the varieties above described. But I raise many Hybrids which many visitors to my Gardens think exceedingly handsome, but which do not come up to my standard, and consequently are not named. They all have the pure blood of **THE GLORY OF PUGET SOUND** in them; I sell seeds from these at **25 cents a package**, containing about 200 seeds, or in wholesale way: $1/16$ oz. 65 cents, $1/8$ oz. \$1.00, $1/4$ oz. \$1.75, $1/2$ oz. \$3.25, and 1oz. \$6.00.

Plants from these varieties in all shades of blue, with bees of white, black or brown, flowers single and a few double, all of them seedlings from my named "**GLORY OF PUGET SOUND**" Hybrids, but that do not come up to my highest standard of perfection—if they did, you couldn't buy them—per flowering sized plant **25 cents and 50 cents**. \$2.50 per doz. and \$5.00 per doz., according to size, or by Express collect **20% off.**

PUDOR'S DOUBLE "WHITE GLORY" DELPHINIUM

At last, a pure white, double Delphinium with a strong, vigorous constitution

All white Delphiniums on the market, and to my knowledge there is only one named white Hybrid, viz., "Moerheimi", are all of very weak constitution and growth, the color is muddy or greenish white, and the blossoms single and small. I threw Moerheimi away years ago.

I make no secret of the origin of my white Delphinium "WHITE GLORY"; two years ago there appeared all of a sudden among the seedlings from my "BLUE GLORY" (a rich, clear, deep blue variety) a few pure white Delphiniums; I

believe scientists call such things "Sports". From the very outset two plants were immediately singled out as especially desirable, and the rest were destroyed. These 2 plants made a rapid vigorous growth from the very beginning. The foliage is a beautiful light green, very shiny, as if varnished. Both grew into fine, vigorous plants this year, and developed a lot of tall, strong blossom stalks; one pure white, large double blossoms with a light brown bee, the other with a very light yellow bee. The two plants did not develop a single bad habit; they bloomed practically all summer, till way into the Fall, producing blossom stalks at the same time the older blooming stalks made seeds. Unfortunately the better of the two—and one is a little better than the other—produced very few seeds, while the other produced seeds freely.

Not having raised any seedlings yet from these parents, I can not say, until the summer of 1924, just what their offspring will be like, pure white, or white, tinged with blue, or what; however, I see no reason, judging from my experience with Delphiniums, why they should not produce a large per cent of pure white ones, I believe they will. I will be in a position to offer a very few seeds from these two plants after July 10th, 1924, IN SEALED PACKAGES CONTAINING 10 SEEDS FOR FIFTY CENTS. If you should get only one first class white Delphinium from the 10 seeds you can consider yourself very fortunate; I wouldn't sell the tiniest shoot off my parent plants at any price at the present time and I will have no plants for sale for two years to come.

As I will sow most of the seeds the coming season myself, I will part with only a very small amount of seeds, and reserve the right to return you your money; this is a matter of first come, first served.

WATKINS SAMUEL'S ENGLISH WREXHAM STRAIN

For those American Garden Lovers, who are still of the opinion that English Delphiniums can not be excelled, I am offering an opportunity to secure pure seeds from England's finest strain. I am so fortunate as to be growing in my Gardens some dozen or two plants from Mr. Samuel's named Hybrids, and will be in a position to offer a very limited number of seed packages during the coming summer and fall at the price of **25 cents for 25 seeds** assuring you that you will get the seeds from the best plants only, these seeds being the same that I sow.

This strain, known in England as the "**WREXHAM**" strain is considered the latest word in Delphiniums over there; Mr. Samuel has spent many years in perfecting his strain, particularly with reference to size of blossoms and height and per-

fection of flower stalk. Judging from the few flower stalks I had this year, the individual blossoms are very large, and the bee or eye very conspicuous, while in my Glory of Puget Sound Strain, the bee is very inconspicuous, I having succeeded in some varieties to almost completely breed out the bee, developing it into flower petals, which to my mind, makes a much more handsome flower. I too have varieties with a very pronounced white, black or yellow bee, and you can have those, if you prefer them.

There will be no plants for sale of the WREXHAM strain until 1925 and the amount of seeds I can spare this coming season will be very limited. To repeat, there will be no seeds in the spring this year (1924) and not until July.

A FEW HINTS ON THE SUCCESSFUL GROWING OF DELPHINIUMS

To begin with the **SEED**—start with the **BEST** regardless of price; this same advice applies to Pansies, Columbines, Petunias and a few other flowers. If you will buy cheap seeds of these flowers at bargain prices at ten cent stores or in Department Stores, or from irresponsible seed stores, that simply barter in seeds, buying it from Tom, Dick or Harry you will never get anywhere, never have that supreme joy and thrill of growing perfect flowers, the finest things that can be had. It can't be done! I paid an English Delphinium Grower last year \$5.00 for a thimble full of his seeds, just to find out, what his strain is like. It was the best he had. I paid \$10 an ounce this season for a new English strain of Lupins, said to be the finest and newest strain in the world. If you are in earnest with your garden and flowers you will have "THE BEST AT ANY PRICE", and you will find out that it will pay you in the end.

Now, one word of caution, when you sow the seeds, don't "BURY" them; you will get a poor stand every time. My seeds are absolutely fresh; they are carefully hand gathered when in the right ripening stage, and are carefully kept; I sow seeds three or four times a year, testing in this way their germination power, and I always get 80% or more. Fall sown seeds from Summer seeds will probably show a higher germination than when kept over until spring. So if your seeds don't sprout it's your fault every time.

Did you ever notice how many hundreds of seedlings will come up around a mother plant, when seeds drop naturally? Nothing, but the rains, and dust and winds cover them. Learn a lesson from nature, do not cover your seeds too deep! The majority of failures in growing plants from seeds is caused by covering seeds too deep, or letting

the seed bed dry out under a blazing sun, just when the seeds sprout. SHADE your seed bed with paper or muslin in frames till the little plants get strong enough.

In our mild climate I always sows the seeds outside; I make my heaviest sowing in July or August for big flowering size plants the following summer, and another sowing very early in the Spring; These latter seedlings will nearly all bloom the same Fall, and speaking of seedlings blooming the first time, rarely show seedlings their best character the first year! Remember that! And also keep in mind that neither Delphiniums nor Peonies will produce true-to-the-variety blooms, either in **Size, Color or general character**, the year after they have been divided or cut up. Delphiniums dislike very much being cut up, and it takes them one Spring season to get over it; the following Fall, with the second crop of blossom spikes forthcoming, they will have fully recovered. Soil, manure and weather conditions effect the blossoms also to a great extent. Delphiniums are heavy feeders, and like lots of water during blossoming time. So a word of advice: don't cut up your clumps, except every four or five years and do it in the Spring; if you insist on doing it in the Fall in most cases your divisions will be too weak to survive the winter. English Delphinium growers advise strongly against late Fall planting; if you can't plant early in the Fall, put it off until early Spring, when the ground gets warm.

WATCH OUT FOR SLUGS! These little beasts are very fond of both Delphinium and Pansy seedlings and can destroy them in a few nights; you go out some morning and there won't be anything left but little stems—leaves all gone. Scatter a little slackened lime along the row or lean little pieces of wood alongside the seed row; the slugs will crawl under these for protection during the night, and in the morning you will find them underneath and can kill them. As some people might overdo the lime appliance, use Bran instead, which will not hurt the tender seedlings. Slugs are fond of bran, will get stuck up with the flakes, and die.

As soon as your plants are strong enough, either in your seed bed outside, or in the flats indoors, transplant them six inches apart in the row, and leave them there till they have bloomed the first time; you can tell then what you want permanently in your garden, or what you want to give or throw away, then after the season is over, plant permanently in their places 2 or 3 feet apart and leave them alone for 4 or 5 years; they will reward your labor handsomely, sending forth twice a year, ten to twenty of those magnificent, blue blossom stalks, a sight never to be forgotten; but to obtain the finest results you must feed them heavily—

either with well rotted manure or with bonemeal, early in the season. I put mine on late in the Fall, and then fork it in, in the Spring. Weak manure-water once a week when the stalks shoot up, will also produce wonderful spikes, and as I said before, water during dry weather, and spray the leaves with cold water to prevent mildew.

A SECOND CROP OF BLOSSOM STALKS can be obtained by cutting off the dying first stalks before they go to seed, but do not cut the whole plant down, leaves and all, as advocated by some growers; it's wrong, and taxes the vitality of the whole clump; leave the leaves alone, and cut the faded blossom stalk only.

Have you ever tried the tall, handsome blossom spikes for your house decoration in tall, suitable colored vases? Wonderfully decorative! I supply a large Tacoma hotel every summer with these 4 to 6 feet long spikes, cut just when the first lower blossoms begin to open; they use them in tall vases and baskets in the lobbies, just by themselves, and a wonderful showing they make.

THE BEST SOIL for Delphiniums is a rich sandy loam; a stiff clay soil, one especially that gets sour or water-logged during the winter time, means failure and death to these plants; if you have such an unsuitable soil for them, make it suitable by draining it and mixing sand, wood-ashes, leaves and strawy manure with the soil; the drainage must be perfect. Delphiniums are very partial to lime, as the IRISES are and it is a good plan to apply ground lime rock or air slacked lime to the soil. One reason why they do so well in England is undoubtedly due to the fact that most of their soil there is of a chalky nature.

DISEASES. The unsightly Mildew is undoubtedly caused by dry and hot weather—(water plentifully, both the plant and the foliage) and also from shade—plant delphiniums in the sun. Of the dreaded Eastern Delphinium disease I know nothing; so called “black leaf” can probably be prevented or cured by spraying with a lime-sulphur solution and by mixing plenty of lime in your soil; this will also cure mildew. I have found that my “GLORY OF PUGET SOUND” strain is practically mildew proof.

THE SECRET OF GROWING THE FINEST SPECIMENS

As I said before, start with the best seeds your money can buy from a grower or a firm who make a specialty of growing and breeding Delphiniums. When your seedlings come into bloom, watch the stalks; throw away all with ill shaped or “club” ended stalks, with poor blossoms or ugly colors; let

your stalks be of perfect spiral shape, like a church steeple, with blossoms not too closely set around the stalk, let them be airy and graceful with plenty of long side shoots or laterals. Now comes the most important thing to observe, and that only a very few experts realize and practise; if you want to grow the finest Delphiniums from your best original seedlings, plant all your finest specimens, or whatever your ideal is of a fine Delphinium, together in one spot, or in one bed, or one row, and keep all inferior sorts a long ways away. Delphiniums are pollinized continually by bumble-bees and humming birds, flitting from flower to flower, and stalk to stalk; they cross-fertilize the blossoms that will later on produce your seeds. It stands to reason that if you have only the very choicest specimens in your bed or border, the pollen carried by the bees or birds from flower to flower is only "Choice" pollen, while if you grow mediocre or poor specimens, or varieties subject to mildew in the same bed, the blossoms of which are also visited by these same bees and birds, this poor pollen is carried to, and mixed with the pollen from your choice plants, and as a result you will get a lot of poor varieties in your next generation; you will be going backwards, instead of improving your strain. It is ever thus in nature. Here is one reason, why you should "hitch your wagon to a star!"

So again, always weed out your poor seedlings unmercifully, if you can not burn them up, give them away, only don't do it ; the world is already so full of "poor specimens" of different kinds. BE ONLY SATISFIED WITH THE BEST! And then, when you once have started with a good strain, keep it pure; don't mix it with another strain, you are likely to go back!

PUDOR'S GLORY OF PUGET SOUND STRAIN, A GOOD STRAIN "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD"

I had an interesting letter from a professional flower grower back in Springfield, Mo., just a few days ago, here it is:

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 27th, 1923. "Last year I purchased one of your 'Glory of Puget Sound' Delphiniums, and a package of seed. Just as the plant was showing buds I was forced to move, and in order to save it from neglect I dug it up and moved it to my new home. In spite of such treatment it made a wonderful showing and all who saw it expressed their interest in what it would have done if undisturbed.

"The seedlings which were planted late, were not moved, but on returning to the old place late in the season, I was surprised to find them blooming almost as freely as the older plant.

"Now that I have made a business of my 'hobby', I wish to give my customers the advantage of plants from healthy stock such as yours, so please send me your wholesale price list." I. M.

HOW TO PERPETUATE A CERTAIN SPECIMEN

Since only a certain small percentage of a given number of seeds from one mother plant produce seedling plants alike to the mother plant, and you wish to increase the number of a specially fine plant you own, there are only two certain ways to accomplish this, none is from seeds! Every 3 or 4 years divide the clump into 4 to 6 divisions. In fact all clumps should be divided every 4 or 5 years, even so they resent being cut up. These divisions will always produce the same flower as the original plant. Or, if this is not fast enough for you, you can make cuttings from the specimen plant, being careful to get a portion of the root stock, and inserting these cuttings in clean sand in a cold frame, preferably over a mild heat. You can not make cuttings from the flower stalks that will root, like one makes rose cuttings.

ONE FINAL WORD

As intimated before, Delphinium seeds do not come true to the mother plant (Columbines are the same). Only a small percentage of the seedlings will be like the parent. A double plant will produce some single ones, one with a black bee will produce seedlings with white and brown bees and vice versa; you will get many shades of blue color, but if your seeds came from an extra fine strain, you will certainly get a lot of some extra fine hybrid seedlings, the finest you ever owned. So when you buy a package of my "BLUE GLORY" seeds, that actually was produced by one of my "BLUE GLORY" plants, don't expect for a minute that you will get a lot of true "Blue Glory" seedlings, for you will not and never will; you will get a few,—and possibly and probably a few, perhaps only one, might be very superior to my Blue Glory, and therein lies the great fascination of growing Delphiniums from seeds. One thing you may be sure of, you will get the same pedigreed seeds from the same named Hybrids that I sow and experiment with; what more can you ask? Of course, there are a few new varieties, the seeds of which, I would not sell at any price; new improved seedlings, yet unnamed; you will learn more of those in another season.

LUPINS

I am taking an almost equal interest in the new modern Lupin, which I consider is destined to become a very popular garden flower, a close rival of the Delphinium. For a number

of years I have grown a very satisfactory garden lupin, of a beautiful pink color, my "PINK BEAUTY". It has been greatly admired by all who have seen it grow in my Gardens, and I have sold many specimens, and much seed. A 3 or 4 year old clump, with its twenty to 40 tall pink flower stalks is a wonderful addition to any garden. I am selling the plants, strong blooming size at 35 and 50 cents per clump, according to size, post paid, or a dozen at the price of ten, and the seeds at 25 cents per package.

Lupin seed does not germinate very quickly, nor very uniformly; some will lie in the soil from Fall until the following Spring. Plants grow and increase very rapidly, and the Lupin is hardy anywhere. It prefers a rather light, poor soil—not too rich.

In the last few years English Hybridizers have succeeded in raising some wonderful new hybrids, of colors never dreamed of before. At great expense, as the price of seeds go, I have secured direct from these English Breeders, some seeds from their new hybrids, and in another season hope to be in a position to offer some of these varieties for sale. In the meantime, I am offering a limited amount of this imported seed for sale, but with no guarantee as to its germinating power. The seed I have sown the past Fall, has germinated very well, for imported seeds.

1st. DOWNER'S LUPIN. Exclusively composed of *Lupinus polyphyllus*; this is the most expensive of all, but plants raised from the same will prove far ahead of any other varieties yet placed on the market. The delightful soft shades of color are particularly attractive and pleasing. The colors contain cream, white, pale-pink, deep-pink, red, lavender, purple, salmon and picotee, forms in blue and plum, blue and white, pink and white, rose and white, etc. Packet contains 50 seeds. 50 cents.

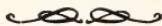
2nd. ELLIOTT'S SWEET-SCENTED LUPINS, are a very remarkable break, comprising a wide range of color, and delicious fragrance. The colors range through white, mauve, blue, purple, crimson, pink, and soft yellow. He received the Royal Horticultural Society's Reward of Merit, a high honor. Seeds per packet of 50 seeds. 50 cents.

THE REGAL LUPIN—a new strain raised by Harkness, contain many shades of exquisite colors. Seeds per packet of 50 seeds, 50 cents.

In another season, I will be in a position to sell the seeds of these different strains at half price, but until I can raise them myself I have to ask above prices.

Don't Forget America's Garden Week in 1924

April 20th to 26th. Plant a perennial flower, or a friendly tree, or at least, celebrate by sowing some worth-while flower seeds; it is just the right time for sowing **Delphinium, Lupin and Columbine** seeds, all flowers that you can't do very well without.



O. M. PUDOR

Iris and Delphinium Grower and Breeder

PUYALLUP, WASH. U. S. A.

"In the Valley of the Mountain"